

Palestinians discuss S. Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (R). — Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat today chaired a meeting of the guerrilla movement's Higher Military Council to consider the tense situation in south Lebanon. Reporting this, the Palestine News Agency Wafa said discussions covered "the Zionist military escalation, including concentrations in the border regions, in addition to fiery statements made by Zionist leaders recently." This was a reference to declarations by Israeli leaders on military support for the Lebanese rightists in their conflict with the leftist-Palestinian alliance in south Lebanon. Wafa said the Council took a number of decisions and important measures to face developments in the south and future eventualities, but gave no details.

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France said negotiating massive arms deal with Arabs

PARIS, Aug. 13 (R). — French officials today refused to confirm or deny a report that Saudi Arabia and France were negotiating a multi-million dollar deal to supply arms to Arab states, including those confronting Israel.

Spokesmen for the foreign and defence ministries said they were not in a position to confirm or deny the report published today in the weekly *Al Nahar*.

The journal, quoting diplomatic sources in Paris, said the "huge deal" would involve various weapons including advanced Mirage fighter planes, air defence systems, tanks, armoured vehicles, rockets, radar and helicopters.

It said the weapons would be distributed among several Arab states both on the confrontation line with Israel and on the Red Sea.

The spokesmen admitted that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and French officials had discussions with a number of Arab leaders about France's contribution in the armament of the Arab World. However they could not say whether negotiations were in progress at present.

During his visit to Riyadh last January, President Giscard d'Estaing discussed French arms sales to Arab countries with Saudi officials.

French officials confirmed earlier this year that Egypt and its Arab arms consortium partners would acquire 200 Mirage F-1's over the next decade.

Then in June, Egyptian Vice-President Air Marshal Hosni Mubarak had lengthy talks with executives of the Marcel Dassault, manufacturers of the Mirage jet, Thomson-CSF electronics company and the Matra missile producing firm during a visit to France.

He told reporters at the time that Franco-Egyptian military cooperation had been going on for some time and that it was "a well-known fact that Ashraf Marwan, head of the Arab Military Organisation set up under the auspices of Saudi Arabia, was also in Paris in June for talks."



RELIEF -- Italian police and security forces surround the hijacked Air France plane at Brindisi, southern Italy as relieved passengers leave the plane following the arrest of the lone Egyptian hijacker. (AP wirephoto).

Begin aide claims proxy talks were a concession

TEL AVIV, Aug. 13 (R). — A senior adviser to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that Arab states were apparently making a resumption of Middle East peace talks impossible because of their insistence on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) participation.

Mr. Shmuel Katz told Israeli radio that the Begin administration had already made a concession by agreeing to so-called proxy talks at the foreign ministerial level in New York.

Israel had not insisted on face-to-face meetings with the Arabs in the hope that the New York contacts, through American mediation, would help the parties start talking.

During the radio interview in which he was asked to sum up the recent Middle East tour of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Katz also expressed doubts that substantive, rather than merely procedural matters could be

discussed in New York.

"I don't think Israel is prepared to discuss matters of substance, unless they are defined as leading to a peace treaty," he said.

"I don't think that kind of discussion will take place in New York," Mr. Katz added.

Israel would, however, be prepared to explain its views "on the place of the Palestinian Arabs in the State of Israel," Mr. Katz said.

"To solve the Geneva deadlock the Arab states will have to change their approach to Israel," he added.

"Not only the PLO, but all the Arab states seek Israel's elimination," Mr. Katz said. The PLO was merely their instrument for the destruction of Israel after the country had been "squeezed back into the pre-1967 boundaries" by diplomatic means, Mr. Katz said.

"This is the reason for the gap (between Israel and the Arabs), but we don't intend to commit suicide," he said.

Prime Minister Badran returns from talks with King Khaled

AMMAN (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran returned here Saturday afternoon at the end of a short visit to Saudi Arabia during which he delivered to King Khaled a message from His Majesty King Hussein on the latest Middle East developments, the results of the Jordanian-United States talks during Mr. Vance's recent visit to Jordan and the U.S. efforts to achieve a settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, the Defence Minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, Foreign Minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, Jordan Commander-in-Chief, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid bin Shaker.

AFP reporters freed in Beirut

PARIS, Aug. 13 (R). — The Beirut chief of the French News Agency Agence France-Presse and another of the agency's journalists were freed today in the Lebanese capital after being interrogated by Syrian security officers, an AFP spokesman said.

Bureau head Paul Delifer, a Lebanese national and Khalil Fleyhane, a part-time Lebanese correspondent for AFP were both arrested in Beirut last Sunday and taken to Damascus. They said they had been well-treated during their detention the spokesman added.

Delifer was taken from his Beirut home by men believed to be Syrian members of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, French sources here said.

The AFP spokesman said Delifer and Fleyhane had been interrogated by agents of the Syrian military security about "certain despatches" sent from the AFP bureau in Beirut.

Greek-Cypriot parties agree No elections to replace Makarios as president until February 78

NICOSIA, Aug. 13 (R). — All four main Greek-Cypriot parties have now agreed that acting president of Cyprus, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, should be acclaimed unopposed to serve the remainder of the term of the late Archbishop Makarios.

Mr. Glafkos Clerides, leader of the centre-right Democratic Rally today dropped his insistence that a contested election for president be held next month.

The other parties had opposed the holding of a contested election before February, when the archbishop's five-year term ends.

Reacting to the decision today, Mr. Kyprianou — a former foreign minister and speaker of the House of Representatives — said he would follow faithfully the policies of the late president.

Mr. Kyprianou, 44, became acting president after the death of Archbishop Makarios.

Under the 1960 constitution of Cyprus, the president is elected by the majority Greek-Cypriots while the Turkish-Cypriot community elects a vice-president.

But Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş has threatened to scrap inter-communal talks with the Greek-Cypriots on the island's future if their elected candidate was regarded as president of all Cyprus.

The northern part of Cyprus was occupied by Turkish troops after they invaded the island in 1974.

Mr. Kyprianou has been in hospital twice in the past year and though he insists that his doctors have given him a clean bill of health, doubts about his condition persist.

Mr. Clerides declined to comment today on Mr. Kyprianou's health, but it was thought what led to his change of mind on the election issue may have been the possibility that Mr. Kyprianou would not be fit enough to contemplate undertaking a full term of office next February.

Vance flies home with shattered hopes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (R). — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance flew home tonight after 11 days of intensive Middle East negotiations with high hopes he carried with him almost completely frustrated.

He is due to brief President Carter tomorrow afternoon on the results of his six-nation visit to the region as well as the result of his London talks on the even more tense situation in Southern Africa.

U.S. hopes for an early reconvening of the Geneva peace conference were largely dashed by the Middle East visit which, at best, appeared to keep the spark of hope from dying out.

But the optimism expressed by President Carter before this mission and after talks here with Arab and Israeli leaders that this would be a decisive year for peace in the region has, barring some major breakthrough, vanished.

Mr. Vance is expected to

tell the president that the road to settlement remains a tortuous one still blocked by Arab and Israeli intransigence over Palestinian representation at any peace talks.

Mr. Vance's hopes — that at least he could maintain the momentum through further contacts with Arab and Israeli foreign ministers when the United Nations convenes its General Assembly session next month — also suffered a setback yesterday.

Syrian President Hafez Assad ruled out any direct or indirect contact between his foreign minister and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

"Such meetings, at least as far as Syria's foreign minister is concerned, will not be held," he said.

Mr. Vance had been expected to use the presence of the ministers in New York to engage in some "mini-shuttle" diplomacy among them.

The Secretary of State will meet Mr. Carter in the White House tomorrow afternoon to discuss his trip. The one tangible development he has to report is an apparent agreement by Jordan and Egypt to conclude formal peace treaties.

But the two sides have radically different ideas of what they mean by a peace treaty and what such an agreement should contain.

Mr. Vance must have been disappointed by Mr. Begin's firm refusal to have any dealings with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Israel's refusal to allow PLO participation at Geneva is seen by the Arab states as a negative step, emphasising the hard line of Mr. Begin's government.

While U.S. officials are disappointed by the events of the last two weeks, it is clear that the Carter administration is determined to press on with the president's peace plan.

King Hussein reiterates warning of war in M.E.

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein has warned of the possibility of a new war in the Middle East, if efforts to bring about peace are blocked.

In an interview with the West German newspaper *Die Welt*, King Hussein said that President Jimmy Carter offered Israel an option between peace and keeping the occupied Arab lands. Israel opted to continue its occupation of these territories.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's proposals in Washington were not encouraging; and it seems that the Israelis do not want to abandon their hard line," King Hussein added.

He said Israel is not only militarily strong, but has an aggressive leadership. There are influential people in Israel who are bent on creating new realities by force in the area, subsequently leading it away from peace. This, the King said, calls for all peace-loving countries to exert further concerted efforts to move Israel away from its unyielding position.

"Peace in the Middle East is not the concern of the people in the area only; it must be sought by the world as a whole," King Hussein pointed out.

The King said that by legalising Jewish settlements, in the occupied West Bank, Israel has provoked the whole world and made the possibility of reaching peace more difficult.

Referring to the United States endeavours to set up peace in the area, the King said the Americans are more qualified than anybody else to influence positively the Middle East situation. He hoped their efforts would be successful.

His Majesty went on to say that President Carter's repeated affirmation, that the Palestinians must have their own national homeland is an encouraging attitude — the United States having recognised something that Israel denies and detests.

He said a Middle East solution should include recognition of Palestinian rights, return of the occupied areas, including the West Bank and the Gaza strip, and restoration of Arab sovereignty over the Arab part of Jerusalem.

Answering a question about limitation of demilitarised buffer zones between Israel and the Arab countries, King Hussein said buffer zones do not represent security guarantees. He said "Security comes when both sides become convinced of a solution to the M.E. crisis and of co-existing under drawn-up conditions. If this cannot be worked out, the demilitarised zones cannot ensure peace."

In reply to another question on Jordan's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation King Hussein said first, and before anything else, the Palestinian people should be given the right to self-determination. When this was done, "we have to create an ideal link between the Palestinian state and Jordan, in the light of our unquestionable common interests."

Salisbury rocked by second guerrilla bomb blast in a week

SALISBURY, Aug. 13 (R). — Salisbury's second bomb blast in a week rocked the centre of the Rhodesian capital today only 300 metres from Prime Minister Ian Smith's office. But police said there were no casualties.

Pieces of a Yugoslav-made rifle grenade were found in the wreckage, police said.

The explosion came a week to the day after a parcel bomb blasted a Salisbury supermarket, killing 11 people and wounding many blacks.

Dozens injured in London street clashes

LONDON, Aug. 13 (Agencies). — Thousands of leftwing and rightwing extremists battled in London's streets today with bottles, cans, stones and knives while a small army of police struggled to keep them apart.

At least 90 people, half of them police, were injured some with stab wounds, and more than 200 were arrested.

The trouble started when Britain's small extreme right-

wing party, the National Front, attempted to march through a predominantly black district of London, a few kms south of the River Thames in the working class neighbourhoods of Lewisham and New Cross.

As more than 1,000 rightwingers walked four a breast behind Union Jacks through the shabby little streets, hundreds of left-wingers tried to disrupt the demonstration.

The clashes broke out when about 5,000 left-wingers staged a counter-march against the National Front members and supporters.

Several policemen suffered injuries as ammonia was thrown in their faces. The left-wingers attacked a police station, putting it under siege for half an hour and a police motor cycle was set on fire.

Scotland Yard sent in anti-riot police equipped with transparent shields used in Northern Ireland and seen for the first time on mainland streets.

The National Front had chosen the New Cross area which has a large immigrant population, to protest against what it claimed were high crime rate figures for young blacks.

The National Front march was authorised by Home Secretary Interior Minister) Marlin Rees despite an outcry by groups opposed to the organisation's racial policy.

Dozens of elderly people were evacuated from the New Cross area earlier this morning and as a safety precaution local traders boarded up their shop fronts.

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Ethiopia loses more ground to Somali fighters in the Ogaden



GESTICULATIONS -- Somali Foreign Minister Abdirahman Jama Barre gestulates in emphasis of points he made at a Rome press conference today. (AP wirephoto).

MOGADISHU, Aug. 13 (R). — The Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) said today its forces were in control of most of Ethiopia's southern Sindo and Bale provinces and there was fierce fighting in towns still held by the government.

The Somali National News Agency (Sonna) reported that Negelli was the only major town in Sindo province, which borders Kenya, still in Ethiopian hands.

The Somali-backed Front said fighting was taking place around three other towns in

the province: Moyale, Kaduma and Maiga.

Moyale sits on the border road with Kenya and Sonna said 114 Ethiopian troops fled across the frontier to escape the guerrilla onslaught.

In an earlier statement today WSLF said its forces had captured Oda town in Bale province. Two months after fighting broke out between Ethiopia and the WSLF forces, the guerrillas claim to control virtually the whole of the south eastern Ogaden desert.

They have pressed their attacks north and west through Bale and Sindo into the Ethiopian plateau and fighting has been reported within 230 kilometres of Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital.

Somali Foreign Minister Abdirahman Jama Barre said earlier in Rome that insurgents control 97 per cent of the Ogaden region.

He repeated Somali accusations that Ethiopia had called in foreign troops to help fight the WSLF forces, and added that Somalia would not hesitate to throw in its army to beat off an attack.

"The situation is becoming very difficult. As far as we have heard Ethiopia has called in foreign troops. This is internationalising the situation," the minister told a press conference.

"Somalia does not have any programme to make aggression. But we are ready to defend our sovereignty and integrity. So if we are invaded or attacked we have the right to defend ourselves," the minister added.

Asked to specify which foreign country had sent troops to Ethiopia the minister replied:

"This is information we have received from the Liberation Front. I can't say from where they come or how many there are."

He said reports that foreign pilots were helping the Front were nonsense because the Front had no air force.

The minister added that he had not discussed arms purchases during his stay in Italy which he described as a transit visit.

"My business is diplomacy and politics. I don't deal in arms," he said.

The minister who spent an hour in discussion with Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani after his arrival here on Thursday was due to leave Rome tonight.

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Editorial Staff:
Salem Nahhas
Cliff Bale
Alan Martiny

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Editorial and Advertising Offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497

The Russian bear in Africa

One wonders, as news flows in of the sweeping victories of the Western Somali and Eritrean liberation movements, why the Soviet Union has chosen to throw in its lot with the ramshackle house of cards that is Ethiopia today.

The Soviets might have felt that Ethiopia was a rich plum that had dropped out of the lap of the Americans into theirs, and the temptation may have been overpowering. Alternatively, they may have decided to pull out of an unprofitable contest, beating a retreat in the face of the new Saudi Arabian drive to wean Marxist Arab regimes on its doorstep (including Somalia) from Soviet domination through rich transfusions of funds. In either case, and in a rare display of naivete, the USSR tried to sponsor a Marxist federation of countries in the Horn of Africa that would group both Somalia and Ethiopia, turning a completely blind eye to the national interests of the two countries.

In the process, the Soviet Union is in imminent danger of losing naval and air facilities in Somalia along with that country's friendship; it has turned against the Eritrean liberation movements which it had supported in the past and which it now brands as forces of counter-revolution, thereby giving a nasty "reactionary" taint to the Soviet Union's image. It is also trying hard to alienate the Arab World by siding with a country on friendly terms with Israel that is not only involved in a fight against a member of the Arab League but is also trying to squash the movement to liberate Eritrea. The USSR further challenges the bid to turn the Red Sea into an Arab "lake of peace."

The Soviet Union has not only underestimated the strength of national interests in the Horn of Africa, it is also selling Arab nationalist sentiments short. If the leaders of the Kremlin fancy they are involved in a tug of war with Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Sudan that will leave the other Arabs indifferent, they ought to think again.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I commented, Saturday, on His Majesty King Hussein's Silver Jubilee by saying if a nation's history is the net result of the interaction between the nation's citizen and the environment surrounding him, then the past 25 years, rich as they have been with experience, should now be the bridge leading us to a future organised upon the lessons of our past experience.

AL SHA'B said whether or not the peace mission of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has been a success, a few facts are clear. First among these is that the Arab and American points of view stand closer together than the Israeli and American, because Israeli stubbornness has continued to reject the fundamentals upon which the Geneva conference

is to be convened. The paper suggested that Arab diplomacy has a chance now to open a rift in the political accord between Israel and the U.S. by uncovering the basic contradictions existing between their policies over peace in the Middle East.

AL AKHBAR said that the Israelis told Mr. Vance in Tel Aviv exactly what they had said to President Carter in New York. Israeli policy is determined on aggression no matter what, so that while the Arabs have continued to offer concessions Israel has maintained a refusal of any kind of agreement. The Middle East question is not one of optimism or pessimism but a question of aggression which cannot be resolved until aggression which cannot be resolved until aggression is broken.

Feyruz, queen of Petra: Singing for the stars

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

Whether you are Lebanese, from another Arab country or even a Westerner, you can't help but be deeply thrilled by the stunning voice of Feyruz...

And Feyruz, performing in "Petra" at the Palace of Culture, appeared as she always has -- superb.

The Rahbani brothers -- a famous team of composers, who have always worked with Feyruz -- conceived "Petra" as a musical epic. They are especially well-known for musical comedies, which became great successes because of their very personal music -- extremely poetic, fresh and exuberant.

With "Petra", they wanted to emphasise the musical dialogues and songs, so they chose the oratorio style and the dramatic accent. They could afford such an artistic restriction because they were dealing with a superstar like Feyruz, who

could stand all the scenic challenges: The very simple, linear staging made by Assi Rahbani; the emphatic, grandiloquent acting; the unsuitable lighting and simple dances.

The artists who made the production a success were Papou Lahoud, who designed the costumes; Ghazi Kahwaji, technical supervisor and set designer; Abdul Halim Karakalla, in charge of the scenes; and Eidul Suleiman and Mariene Herro on choreography.

The leading singers and actors, Feyruz aside, were Hoda, Nasri Shamseddine, Elias Elias, Antoine Kerga Kerbage, Andre Gedeon and Maged Afrouni.

Feyruz has already personified many different characters, regardless of the environment created for her. She has always come off with strength and conviction and continuously irradiates a solid character.

Feyruz, named by the Lebanese "our ambassador near the stars", belongs to that kind of person who can rely on himself artistically.

West Bank delegation visits PLA hospital

AMMAN (JNA). — A West Bank delegation, here to participate in the silver jubilee celebrations, paid a visit to the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) hospital here Saturday. They were briefed on its activities and organisation.

Members of the West Bank delegation, accompanied by PLA Commander in Jordan, Brig. Nihad Nusseibeh, toured the hospital's sections.

It started work in 1970 as a dispensary, then became a hospital with 45 beds, 10 of which are allocated to children. Six doctors, helped by 13 nurses, run the hospital.

It provides services for the families of Palestinian martyrs and members of the PLA stationed here.

A group of West Bankers meets with officials at the Palestine Liberation Army hospital in Amman Saturday.

Industrial expo opens

AMMAN (JNA). — An exhibition of industrial and agricultural products was opened at the University of Jordan Saturday. It features industries that have played a leading role in the country's progress over the past 25 years.

These include the cement, iron, foodstuffs, cigarette, yarn, textile, carpet, paint and dry battery industries.

A special agricultural section displays new methods for combating pests.

The exhibition was opened by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Several Cabinet ministers, government officials, industrialists and diplomats attended the short ceremony.

The Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Hashem Dabbas, said that local industries account for 24 per cent of national income.

Writers Society head states

We should be frightened of personal interest, not honest speech

Mr. Mohammad Adib Al Aamiry is a renowned politician, educationist and writer. He is now President of the Jordanian Writers Society. He is author of several books on science, political history and literature.

In a recent interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Al Aamiry talked about the different aspects of modern Arab culture, its propagation, the influence of Zionism and the activities and aspirations of the Writers Society. Educated at the American University of Beirut and the Palestine Law Institute in Jerusalem, he started work as a teacher in 1930. He then became school headmaster, inspector and Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Education in 1952. In 1955 he became Director of Broadcasting and Publishing, then head of the Civil Service Department. In 1964 he worked as head of the Audit Bureau. From 1967-1969 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Culture and Information and Minister of Education.

By Salem Nahhas
Special to the Jordan Times

Q: What, in your opinion, are the main characteristics and trends of modern Arab culture?

A: Modern Arab culture is characterised by a tendency to follow and achieve both Western and Eastern (socialist) norms and standards. The chief instruments of the emergence and evolution of modern Arab culture from the "semi-medieval status" are the same as those of modern civilisation as produced by Western and Eastern science and literature. There are strong tendencies to revive and include our Arab culture, but that will be the background to the main stream of culture produced by modern civilisation on the basis of the two factors stated above.

As time passes, the trend will be towards modern cultures, perhaps at an ever accelerated speed. This necessarily includes the continued bond between the ancient and the modern.

Q: Due to the social, economic and political independence of the Arab states, it seems that independent cultural aspects are

being developed within the regional boundaries of each state. If you agree with this, do you think it could hinder Arab cultural integration? And how would this be solved?

A: There are local differences in the cultural products, shaped by various effects, but the main development remains the Arab and Islamic source as a background, with modern culture grafted on. Our statement about the prevalence of modern culture, both now and in the future, remains true. Stages only differ with a state like Lebanon and one like Oman. I have no doubt in my mind that this will be the direction of development in all the Arab states.

There is more of a common cultural ground amongst the Arab states than any corresponding states in other areas of the world, e.g. Spain and France. To me, therefore, there is no problem concerning the development of independent regional cultures in the various Arab states. On the contrary, these will find their future in political unions and federations.

Local cultural tastes and colours are natural and essential, but they are pebbles

and small isles in the main stream. The basis for unity amongst the Arab peoples in the various states is really much more than is usually realised or understood.

Q: Israel, as an incarnation of Zionism, is considered alien in the sea of Arabs, and a cultural threat as such. How would you face it in the cultural battle? And, what are the prospects for the future? And if peace were achieved and normal relations established, do you think Zionist culture -- if the term is right -- could threaten Arab culture?

A: Please note your phrase "Zionist culture", for, honestly, I think there is no such thing. In case, let us say, a Zionist culture can emerge, there is not any more time historically for it to develop. Nazi "culture" had a greater chance to appear and survive, but it did not -- not because Hitler died, but because the seeds of Nazism cannot give birth to what the world has defined as "culture". Such is Zionism. Culture now involves the principles of positive and human values, i.e. justice, righteousness, freedom and democracy.

What I figure out is that a Judaistic autonomous community may supersede the present alien Zionist state as part of the Arab democratic state. Such is the march of world events and culture, e.g. U.N. repudiation of Zionism as racist.

Arab culture, therefore, is more likely to face -- and is partly doing so now -- Jewish culture, but again, that would be transitory and Arab culture in the area would face a negligible threat.

The present pouring out of short-lived falsified Zionist writings and propaganda, not culture, must be faced by a careful depiction of the facts emanating from strong Arab information centres.

Q: What, in your opinion, are the best ways to communicate culture to the widest range of people in Jordan? What more can the government do to achieve this?

A: Every means must be utilised to communicate and propagate culture in Jordan. Basic, however, is the rapid eradication of illiteracy, and this means in the main children of school age. Wiping out illiteracy amongst the aged comes next.

The development of reading habits is also an important point of attack. This involves the house, the school, the university and every educational institution. Libraries at home, in the classroom and everywhere must create the habit, meet the demand and take part in creating it. All information media -- the press, cinema, television and stage -- must produce a good cultural output to cultivate children and all sections of the nation.

The government has opened, and is still opening, various channels for the propagation of culture. Efforts should also be directed towards quality in every respect, both in its own media and that supervised by it, like the cinema.

Q: What obstacles face a healthy propagation of culture in Jordan? Do you feel that the emphasis on Western culture (existence of an English-language radio and television service) is a threat to the gro-

TALHOUNI MEETS LIBYAN M.P.s

AMMAN (JNA). — The Speaker of the Upper House and President of the Arab Parliamentary Union, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, Saturday received a delegation of parliamentarians from the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Mr. Talhouni explained Jordan's policy towards the Arab countries.

"Jordan has always worked to achieve Arab unity. We hope that the misunderstanding between Libya and Egypt will soon be cleared through the efforts of some Arab countries," he stressed.

The Libyan delegation arrived here from Damascus Friday evening.

Talks on overland transport end here

AMMAN (JNA). — A joint committee drawing up agreements on overland transport of goods between Jordan and neighbouring countries ended its meetings here Saturday.

The committee is composed of representatives from the Ministries of Transport and Industry and Commerce and the National Planning Council.

The Director of Transport at the Ministry of Transport, Mr. Ya'coub Haddad, said that the

rules deal with the transport of goods and ways to facilitate freight and transit movement into and through Jordan.

These regulations are necessary because of Jordan's strategic position in the area, forming a link with Europe and the Gulf states.

Jordan has received a number of memoranda from foreign countries requesting the conclusion of bilateral overland and transit agreements.

The Ministry of Transport has also completed the preparation of a price list for the transport of goods in and out of the Kingdom. A meeting will be held at the Ministry of Transport Monday to discuss these prices.

Representatives of lorry owners, garages and the Chamber of Commerce will be invited to give their opinion on the subject.

Meanwhile, a royal decree Saturday approved the transit and overland transport agreement concluded recently with Holland.

Experimental day nursery opened

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni opened an experimental day nursery for working mothers in Jabal Ashrafiah Saturday.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, Mr. Ajlouni said the nursery will cope with the increasing number of working mothers. It will be an example for other nurseries to be set up by the public and private sec-

tors, in addition to becoming a training centre for social workers.

The nursery can take care of 50 children from their early childhood up to four years of age.

The nursery will also hold seminars to acquaint mothers with their responsibilities.

The JD 100,000 Ashrafiah nursery was partly financed by UNICEF.



Mr. Al Aamiry: Former minister now pushing the propagation of culture in the Arab World.

Q: What do you feel is the role of the Jordanian Writers Society in propagating culture in Jordan and on the Arab level? Could the society have a role in propagating works outside the Arab World through translated versions?

A: In Jordan, the establishment of branches in the main towns forms the basis of the society's cultural activities. We have only one in Zarqa now. Others must follow.

In its centre in Amman, and in the branches, the society should organise lectures by its members, as well as intellectuals from Jordan, the Arab World and even foreigners. Discussion panels can be arranged on various important cultural topics, about which

the public seeks information. Contributions in the press, which should be planned by the society for the benefit of the general reader, could be arranged with the daily or weekly press on a periodical basis.

Books published by members are the main feature of cultural propagation throughout the country and abroad.

Another important means in this respect is the monthly magazine which the society is going to establish.

Last but not least, the society must invite all ranks of the public to its literary and reading room for daily reading and study.

The propagation of culture by the society on the Arab level, and even wider, is a possible and essential aim. But much in this respect depends on the various things achieved in the past.



The Jordanian Writers Society head believes that developing reading habits is one of the best ways to educate the people.



A cadet at the Civil Aviation Academy receives certificate from Civil Aviation Director Rakan at a graduation ceremony Saturday.

Once again the Ogaden Desert gets back into the Somali sphere

By Peter Sharrock

NAIROBI, Aug. 13 (R). — Human life is only just possible in the Ogaden Desert but Ethiopians and Somalis have been fighting over it for nearly a century.

During the century the sequence of those controlling the desert began with the Somalis, followed by the Ethiopians, the Italians, the British, then back to the Ethiopians and now, after a two-week war, back to the Somalis.

Throughout the period, the vast majority of the thinly-settled population of less than a quarter of a million in the 150,000 square km. desert — in the far east of Ethiopia sitting into Somalia — have been ethnic Somali nomads.

The desert has no strategic value and no buried riches which might explain its warlike history. The U.S. oil firm Amoco drilled through promising looking rock formations in the Ogaden for seven years and found only traces of oil and natural gas deposits too far from sea or cities to be commercially worth exploiting.

Giant furrows gauged from the desert by geological surveyors criss-cross to the horizon in enduring silent testimony to the long fruitless search.

The Ogaden does have a few camels and some grass for some of the year and has suffered from being the object of policies elsewhere aimed at creating domestic unity by foreign conquest.

By 200 years ago Somali clans had gradually driven their ethnic Oromo-Cushitic cousins towards the mountains of the Ethiopian heartland and out of the Ogaden.

Now each spring and autumn, as monsoon winds turn, tens of thousands of Somali nomads drive their flocks towards the northern part of the

Ogaden into a riverless area known as "the haud" along a 500 km. stretch of the Somali border.

During the rainy seasons the parched red soil dotted with waist-high thorn bushes and giant anthills four times the height of a man turns into a great green prairie stretching into the cool mists at the foot of nearby mountains.

For the nomads, who spend the rest of the year searching for grazing far from their home wells and watching the lives of their wives and children hanging by a thread in the inevitable drought, the haud at such times is an earthly paradise.

At dusk boys pack tens of thousands of camels and cattle between domed nomad huts made of cactus fibre mats. Men carrying spears or guns return from patrolling the perimeter of the herds.

Everyone returns to the home camp each evening because the grazing is so abundant and it is the period of marriages and dancing into the night.

If the rains are good some may stay for months before going back to their permanent home wells in the Somali Republic or in the southern Ogaden.

In the 1880s the Ethiopian Emperor Menelik, after uniting the various kingdoms within his nation, captured the town of Harrar in the Ahmar Mountains to bring its population of Arabo-Persian stock into his empire.

This opened the way to the Ogaden where, for the first time, the warlike Somalis, armed only with spears, found they had to obey tax-gathering Ethiopian soldiers, armed with rifles, who suddenly appeared at their wells.

Italy established a loose

kind of protectorate over all Ethiopia briefly in the 1890s until Menelik defeated the Italian Army.

This made Ethiopia a power to reckon with when Britain, France and Italy then began drawing demarcation lines around their areas of influence in the horn of Africa.

Because of the importance of the Ogaden to the Somali nomads special provisions were made to allow them to cross these new artificial boundaries to reach their traditional grazing lands.

The Somali response was gradually to develop an idea of nationhood beyond the strong clan and family concepts which already existed.

Sheikh Mohammad Abdille Hassan was at the turn of the century the first Somali to unite traditionally divided clans to resist British rule. Known by the British as the "mad mullah", he was making rings around the British Camel Corps for 20 years in guerrilla war.

In the 1930s Italian tanks invaded Ethiopia through the Ogaden.

After the British defeated the Italians in Africa in the Second World War, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin for a time advocated the creation of a "greater Somalia" uniting all Somali-speaking peoples.

"All I want to do is to give those poor nomads a chance to live. It is in nobody's interest to stop the poor people and cattle there getting a decent living," he told the British Parliament.

Nevertheless, under post-war arrangements the Ogaden was returned to Ethiopia.

The Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) was founded in Mogadishu in 1960, the year the British and Italian parts of Somalia gained their



independence and united. The irredentist policy of establishing the "greater Somalia" was perhaps the greatest adhesive which helped overcome the early rivalries between the Somalis from the British and Italian parts of the new country.

The WSLF spread its control over considerable stretches of the Ogaden and Bale Province to the west in the early 1960s under the leadership of Wako Gutu, whose seal bore the inscription "general of Western Somalia."

But the Ethiopians moved a full army division into the area and Gen. Wako surrendered in 1970 after an army coup in Somalia brought Major Gen.

Mohammad Siad Barre to power. The new Somali regime concentrated on building up its armed forces and instituting a socialist system at home. The WSLF was virtually cut off.

About 18 months ago the activities of the front, which had been at a very low ebb, began to increase.

By early this year, when the Ethiopian Army was badly overstretched and losing battles against separatist guerrillas in Eritrea, the resistance in the Ogaden was rapidly stiffened by the arrival of men and weapons from Somalia.

When the offensive began

at the end of July, the Ethiopians said the Somali regular armed forces, backed by jets and aircraft, had invaded.

Military diplomats here say that from the apparent seriousness of the fighting in the mountains and foothills around and south of Dire Dawa, Ethiopia's second largest city, and Harrar, the use of artillery and tanks by both sides seems probable.

Down in the Ogaden Desert the wells and villages and tiny towns seem likely to have been occupied by a mixture of trained guerrillas and armed nomads.

Australia seems ripe for general elections

CANBERRA, (AFP). — The Australian government is likely to call general elections of both Houses of Parliament by mid December, opposition leaders are predicting.

Speculation about early elections has been stimulated in the press by the news that the government parties have been booking time for election advertising on radio and television.

This is merely a precaution in case the time is needed, according to the coalition government partners, the Liberal and Country Parties.

But the opposition Labour Party said the "strongest evidence of a possible election by December is the acceleration of the review of electoral boundaries which was not normally due for completion until late this year."

A motive for early elections was "Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's knowledge" that by next March, seven per cent of Australians will be unemployed, "with inflation at nearly 16 per cent and the position steadily worsening," the Labour statement affirmed.

The leader of the opposition, Mr. Gough Whitlam, told that "a more constitutional date for an election should be May, which is the most appropriate time for a half-Senate election" "as the Australian people, by an overwhelming majority, have recently voted for simultaneous elections for the Senate and the House of Representatives. Any double dissolution should be held then. However, the Labour opposition is ready for an election in December if Mr. Fraser decides to seek one from the new governor, Gen. Sir Zelman Cowen, who will take over from Sir John Kerr in October."

In July when Sir John Kerr announced his resignation as governor general, experienced political observers noted that this would make an early election more likely because it would eliminate the possibility of Sir John Kerr again trying to use literal vice regal authority as the head of state on behalf of Queen Elizabeth.

It is a well established fact in Australian political circles that Sir John Kerr was given a gentle nudge, even from conservative political quarters, and that the office of governor general was under a cloud of controversy while he continued in that office.

The official announcements of the resignation were carefully drafted, but the appointment of a political nonentity, the academic Sir Zelman Cowen, proves the eagerness of the Fraser government to take political pollution out of the vice regal office.

It seems likely that the new governor general's first advice from Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser will be to dissolve both Houses in December. If Mr. Fraser asks for the dissolution of only one House, he would still have to face another election for the half-Senate before the end of July 1978.

On the premise of further political and economic deterioration in Australia, he could find himself holding office with a reduced majority in the House of Representatives and a hostile Senate by mid 1978.

December is strongly favoured for an election because former P.M. Sir Robert Menzies was always successful in December when most of the Australian people are preparing for their summer holidays and eager to forget the economy miseries of the previous year.

Although Sir Robert Menzies is no longer in the public limelight, his advice as a tired elder statesman is still a force behind the Fraser government.

Public opinion polls show that support for Mr. Whitlam and the Australian Labour Party is steadily rising.

The Fraser government is trying to counteract Labour's concentration on the economy failure of the Fraser administration by attacking trade union unrest, threatening tough legislation against leftwingers, and blaming all the economic ills upon leftwingers and the politically movements.

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U.S. Space Shuttle's flight is successful

EDWARDS Air Force Base, California, Aug. 13, (R). — The United States' successful first test of its Space Shuttle in solo flight has pushed this country a step forward into the age of commercial utilization of space.

The shuttle is intended to become the cargo ship of space from 1980, taking off like

a rocket about once a week with a 28,500 kilo load and gliding back to earth like a conventional aircraft.

Yesterday the first of the Space Shuttle vehicles, named "Enterprise" after the space ship of the U.S. "Star Trek" television series, was taken aloft on the back of a Boeing 747 jumbo jet and blasted free to make a five minute glide down to earth.

The shuttle was piloted by astronaut Fred Haise, who brought the ill-fated Apollo 13 back to earth after an explosion on its flight to the moon in 1970. His co-pilot was Gordon Fullerton.

As it made a perfect touchdown on this dry lakebed airstrip, astronaut Russell Schweikart, watching with 60,000 spectators on the ground, exclaimed, "We were all watching a dawn. It was the dawn of a new era in space exploration."

While getting their space cargo ship built and testing it, National Aeronautics and Space

Administration (NASA) officials have been discussing possible plans for it that read like science fiction.

They include: -- Building of huge, plastic-enclosed, wheel-shaped colonies near the moon which would use metal from the moon to provide oxygen and then ship the metals on for use on earth. -- Space power station picking up the energy from the sun's rays and transmitting it back to earth 24 hours a day. -- Space launching platforms where vessels could be launched free of the restricting pull of earth's gravity to make voyages into deep space. -- Space factories taking advantage of the weightlessness and germ-free conditions there to make perfect ball bearings and high grade medicine.

A third of the Space Shuttle's journeys will be reserved for the U.S. Defense Department. The Pentagon has not said what use it will make of the shuttle but space officials say it could be used to put up military satellites and to monitor the satellites of other nations.

Burns says U.S. Federal Reserve system should stay independent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AFP). — The federal reserve banking system (Central Bank) should remain relatively independent of the United States government in order "to maintain a meaningful anti-inflationary posture," Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns said today.

"In most countries of the world, central banks are in effect instrumentalities of the executive branch of government -- carrying out monetary

policy according to the wishes of the head of government or the Finance Ministry," he said in a talk at Jacksonville, Florida.

Mr. Burns expressed the hope that Congress would continue to reject proposals to reduce the independence of the Federal Reserve Banks. He heads their Board of Governors.

He reaffirmed his will to "control the supply of money so as to prevent a new wave of inflation."



BONN PHARMACOPOEIA TO LIST DRUGS AND COMPARE PRICES -- An independent tribunal was recently set up in Bonn, West Germany to compile a new look pharmacopoeia. The new official compendium of drugs and patent medicines will list not only composition, effects, side-effects (if any) and the complaints for which the drug may be prescribed but also the cost per dose.

So in future medical practitioners will be able to see at a glance which course of treatment is likely to prove the least expensive.

Sri Lanka cuts prices, raises imports

COLOMBO, Aug. 13 (AFP). — Sri Lanka's new government last night announced a package of measures to slash the cost of living and to liberalise imports of essential goods.

The cabinet at a special meeting decided to redeem the promise given to the people by Prime Minister J. R. Jayewardene that eight pounds of cere-

als per week would be given to every member of the public, a government communique said. In accordance with this decision, every consumer will be able to buy on his ration four pounds of rice and four pounds of flour weekly.

There will be an immediate reduction in the price of flour from 80 cents to 60 cents per pound. A pound of bread will come down from 75 to 60 cents.

The sugar ration will be increased from one pound per month to one and a half pounds per month per person at the subsidised rate of 72 cents a pound from September.

The government announced that more than 700 million rupees (about \$100 million) in foreign exchange would be released immediately for these relief measures and to liberalise the imports of essential goods, which were in short supply during the past few years.

fee revenue is promoting social changes.

The Indians have welcomed the institute's attempts to organize them into production units. Some 17,000 now belong to a group of small producers which supervises sales and investments and boasts a technical unit which aims to boost production.

The social change represented by the coffee boom could have its dangers. "So far, the Indians are resisting being sucked into a different lifestyle," says a social worker, "but if coffee production breaks up their communities into opposing factions, it could be harmful."

Before the institute introduced its programme, the Indians used to sell their meagre crops to middlemen or "coyotes," who resold the coffee at great profit to foreign packers. There is still a strong residue of "coyotes" in the south, and the middlemen can often outmanoeuvre the institute. When it has financial problems, they buy up the local crop at low price; when it is running smoothly, they outbid it with higher prices.

"Mexico is a mixed economy, so middlemen are perfectly legal," says Fausto Cantu Pena, Director of the Coffee Institute, "but we have reduced their role considerably. We try to maintain an equitable distribution of coffee revenues which will benefit the small producers (of which there are 95,000 in the whole of Mexico)."

The institute currently controls about a quarter of Mexico's coffee exports (which should bring in some \$600 million in export earnings this year) and is now solely responsible for the national coffee market.

But many of the "coyotes" and big producers have tried to channel all of their coffee production into exports recently -- either through legal means or through contraband to the U.S. -- with the result that there has been a severe coffee shortage on the internal market.

The institute has now introduced a system whereby one sack of coffee will be held back from this year's crops for every two sacks exported. Cantu Pena predicts another severe coffee shortage on world markets this autumn, by which time Mexico should have its own coffee reserve. Mexico's crops should be fairly normal, but Mexico accounts for only a modest 4 per cent of the world coffee market -- which is dependent on Brazil.

Meanwhile, ecologists are becoming worried about the effects of coffee production on the already receding jungles of southern Mexico. New oil finds, mahogany production and coffee growing could mean the virtual disappearance of the rain forests within a short space of time unless the local and national authorities apply the brakes fairly swiftly, they say.

U.S. may give credit of \$295 million to Panama as part of canal deal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (R). — President Carter announced yesterday the United States would try to arrange up to \$295 million in loans and credits for Panama as part of an agreement to give Panama control of the Panama Canal by the year 2000.

He disclosed the pledge in a statement in which he appealed to all Americans to support the agreement in principle reached on Wednesday after 13 years of negotiations on a new treaty.

The president also gave details of what he called a fair and equitable financial package, derived from canal revenues, for Panama.

The financial package will become available to Panama as the canal is being transferred gradually to its control, subject to ratification of the new treaty by the U.S. Senate.

The White House acknowledged there was strong opposition to the proposed new accord and said President Carter realised the issue was one of the most difficult and controversial he has had to face since he took office on Jan. 20.

Under the proposal agreed by U.S. and Panamanian negotiators, Panama will receive 30 cents per ton of cargo shipped through the canal, a payment of \$10 million a year from toll revenues, and up to an additional \$10 million a year if canal revenues permit.

President Carter said in a statement he read to reporters that the United States and Panama would study jointly the feasibility of building a new sea-level canal linking the Pacific and Atlantic through Panama.

Mr. Carter has previously referred to the need for a new canal, saying the current waterway, with its system of locks, could not accommodate supertankers and other large vessels.

The White House said it

would do its best to arrange loans, credits and guarantees totalling \$295 million from the U.S. Export-Import Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), and the Overseas Investment Corporation, a U.S. government agency.

In a summary of the agreement in principle, the White House said the United States would be able to guarantee the security and defence of the canal after control is turned over to Panama, and would have the permanent right to defend the neutrality of the canal from any threat for an indefinite period.

U.S. warships would have the permanent right to transit the canal expeditiously and without conditions also for an indefinite period.

The summary said the United States would maintain control over all lands, waters and installations -- including military bases -- in the Canal Zone necessary to operate and defend the canal.

A new agency replacing the Panama Canal Company would be created to assure U.S. control of the waterway until the end of the century and it would be open to all shipping on a non-discriminatory basis.

On the effective date of the treaty, Panama would assume general territorial jurisdiction over the present Canal Zone and at the end of 1999 would take control of canal operations.

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Kuwaiti dinar	465.00/471.00
Egyptian pound	720.00/727.00
Libyan dinar	83.70/84.00
UAE dirham	572.00/578.00
U.K. sterling	328.00/330.00
German mark	142.40/140
French franc	67.30/60
Swiss franc	137.70/137.10
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.30/50

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Pollution hurts Iranian caviar trade

TEHRAN, Aug. 13 (AFP). — Pollution in the Caspian Sea has reportedly caused a 42 per cent drop in Iranian caviar exports from March to July of this year. Only 60 tons of the sturgeon eggs were exported during this period, compared to 100 tons last year. Earnings fell from \$37 million to \$30 million. Pollution is also causing problems on the Soviet shores of the Caspian Sea where oil refineries are pouring their waste into the sea.

N. Yemeni minister visits Saudi Arabia

SANA, Aug. 13 (R). — North Yemen's Minister of Education, Dr. Abdul Karim Al Iryani, left here yesterday for Saudi Arabia to discuss ways and means to further cooperation between the two countries. Dr. Iryani, who is also president of San'a University, is expected to seek increased financial aid to support his university, according to official sources. Saudi Arabia finances the employment of Egyptian teachers in North Yemen. No figures on their number is available.

News Focus

Mexico's Indians climb on the coffee bandwagon

By Rod Chapman

MEXICO CITY, Mexico (Gemin). — Though the economic crisis in Mexico persists, Indians and peasants in the south of the country will receive a bonus this year from a newly important cash crop: coffee.

The hills and jungles of the southern state of Chiapas provide about half the country's coffee output. And Indian groups such as the Tzeltals and Chols are now among Mexico's most numerous coffee producers.

Coffee is already beginning to change the traditional Indian way of life. Government workers in the coffee regions of Chiapas report that Indians are swapping their brightly coloured traditional clothes for western clothes in equally bright colours.

One of the first priorities for many Indians is a pair of leather shoes, to replace the old huaraches (rudeimentary sandals often fashioned out of old tyres). One Indian grower from a village in the sierras has become something of a local legend after buying a record-player (not solely a frivolous purchase: A record-player is a source of investment in Mexican villages, where it can be hired out for fiestas).

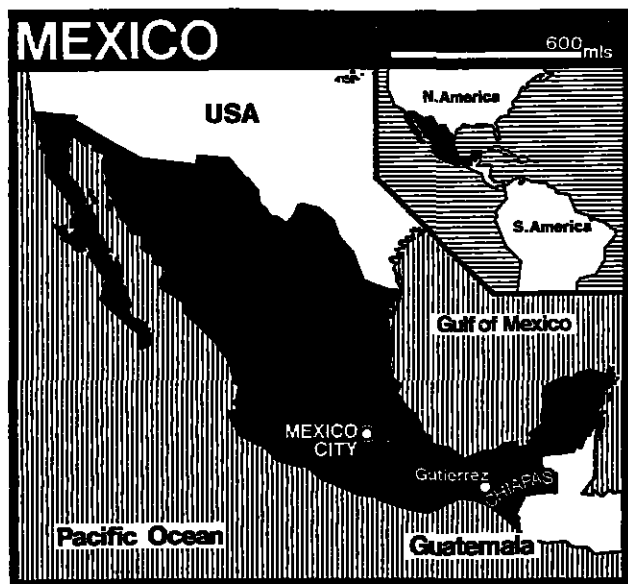
The Mexican Coffee Institute distributes leaflets on coffee production in Tzeltal and Chol, while the Indians are kept abreast of developments by radio programmes on market trends -- broadcast in their own languages by the local station run by the National Institute for the Indians.

The Coffee Institute estimates there are now 54,000 growers in Chiapas, the vast majority of them small producers. It is attempting to regu-

The retail price of coffee is still mounting. Although there are signs that world prices are beginning to ease, there are also ominous hints that there will be another shortage later this year. Indians in Mexico have now gone over to coffee producing and are enriching their lives thereby.

late the market by organising the Indian peasant and mestizo growers into groups and offers them technical aid on coffee growing.

One of the main aims of the institute is to ensure that the profits from coffee export sales find their way back to



small-time producers at the grass roots. It advances credits, is setting up a chain of reception centres to which the Indians bring their crops and -- with CONASUPO, the Mexican state commodities company -- is creating low-price rural shops where the small producers can buy basic commodities.

The hillsides of Chiapas are also dotted with signs publicising the institute viveros --

nurseries which are expected to produce 32 new strains of coffee this year.

The Pacific coast of Chiapas is now an almost continuous coffee orchard, attracting migrant workers from Guatemala. And coffee is also being planted down in the jungles

which cover the old Mayan cities such as Palenque and Bonampak. Until comparatively recently, many Indians and peasants planted only two crops: corn and beans. Their system of agriculture had changed little since the days of the Mayan empire in Chiapas and the Yucatan.

Though Mexico began to assume importance as a coffee-growing country early this century, economists attempted to maintain a balanced agriculture by insisting that enough food was grown to feed the local populace.

Now social workers are afraid that too much land is being turned over to coffee production. "Many Indians are neglecting to be self-sufficient in beans and corn," says one, "so that, though they are becoming relatively rich financially, their diet is impoverished."

The Coffee Institute currently pays the small and medium-sized producers from whom it buys its coffee some \$100 for a 100-pound sack -- in advance. "We try to allow them to carry on their farming without having to worry about selling their crop, possibly at low prices," says Alberto Sanchez Martinez, head of the institute office in the Chiapas state capital of Tuxtla Gutierrez.

The producers are now receiving 10 times the amount they were paid for a sack of coffee four years ago. And although some of the Indians and peasants are only producing five sacks a year, the coffee

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Ettenson

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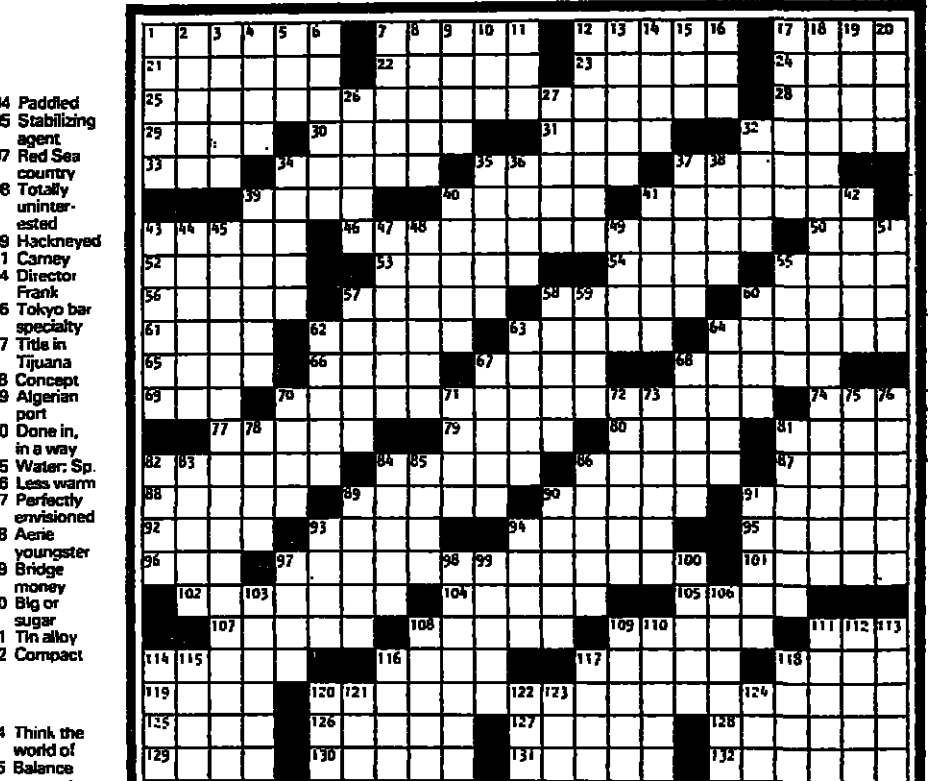
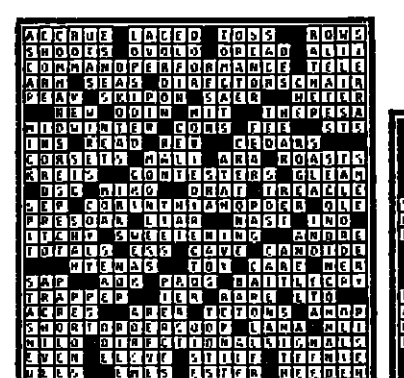
By Joseph La Fauci

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| 6 Slick | 16 Yule man | 31 Rocke- | the movies |
| 7 Panache's | 17 Man's nick- | 32 Hair or T | 47 Pooch |
| 8 kin | 18 Scrape | 33 Tobacco | 48 Former member |
| 9 Some time | 19 Scrape | 34 Fondle | 51 Former life |
| 10 Keshu's | 20 Contempo- | 35 Small one | 52 Fruit |
| 11 volcanic | 21 problem | 36 Scottish | 53 Burning |
| 12 mountain | 22 Pitches | 37 Inside lord | 54 Cleared |
| | | 38 Type of | 55 Shanty |
| | | 39 Type of | 56 Tenth |
| | | 40 Liv plant | 57 Liv plant |

Diagramless

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 Wing | 18 Kneave | 32 Askew | 45 Mother of | 64 Queen: Fr. |
| 2 Fall flow- | 19 Store event | 33 Days of old | 46 FDR | 65 Private |
| 3 or, for | 20 Coop fowl | 34 Japanese | 47 Mauna -- | 66 eye, for |
| 4 short | 21 Acidry | 35 Fable | 48 Birdlike | 67 short |
| 5 Viper | 22 Fond du -- | 36 man: var. | 49 Harbor: abbr. | 68 Poem |
| 6 Region | 23 Wils. | 37 Wind end- | 50 Evergreen | 69 cluster |
| 7 Cot | 24 Pennant | 38 ing: abbr. | 51 Harding and | 70 Milder |
| 8 Brubeck or | 25 de France | 39 -- Plains | 52 Sothern | 71 Plaything |
| 9 Krugman | 26 Garden | 40 Knead: obs | 53 Gr. letter | 72 Flower part |
| 10 New Mex. | 27 Ice: Ger. | 41 Sch. sub. | 54 Gutterie | 73 Siloworm |
| 11 loo's state | 28 Biorze | 42 Eskimo | 55 Vezerald | 74 Stupid one |
| 12 flower | 29 money | 43 settlement | 56 -- Ficus | 75 "A rose -- |
| 13 Bowmen | 30 More mature | 44 Acres | 57 Rains or | 76 "A rose -- |
| 14 -- MacGraw | 31 Legume | 45 Sotro -- | 58 COWN | 77 "A rose -- |
| | | | 59 function | 78 Flowering |
| | | | 60 Buddies | 79 shrubs |



- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 Existing | 11 Lampray | 24 Service | 42 Miss Gabor | 54 Iris family |
| 2 Mimic | 12 Letter | 25 Flowering | 43 Full flower | 55 flower |
| 3 Month for | 13 Show | 26 plant | 44 Purple | 56 flower |
| 4 Extinct ox | 14 Holy city | 27 Musical | 45 Sophie | 57 ornate |
| 5 Holy city | 15 Soap plant | 28 general | 46 Gold: Sp. | 58 Ms. Lees |
| 6 Island | 16 Musical | 29 Energy | 47 Miss Claire | 59 container |
| 7 Flowering | 17 Beach stuff | 30 Aware of | 48 Tunes | 60 Ficus |
| 8 Field | 18 Self-shaped | 31 More cheerful | 49 Flowers for | 61 Pines: lat |
| 9 Flowers | 19 Flowers | 32 Tiny Tim | 50 His smooth | 62 Hiss smooth |

CRYPTOGRAMS

- JHETEL TRFTGJ RE PHN'X EGN YXAA
NDRFD NXX ZERAY ZL FDBZL ZHL.
—By Earl Ireland
- SAY NOT DUMPADR ZMZBUDQF PEZRO
WZRSDFR WDBER QDN PAPXD: RTXAT
NZRPD UQZVUDQF DQVAQDDE. —By Barbara J. Rags
- INDA' VAMA IADDO IVNI UNDDAI UADDA
DANCERS INDD INUDA ODECCAY. MAOESRAY.
—By David Alas
- LUKWI SLOO ILSPLI SL WSSWUO UKZSWPI
SWIOKZ. —By Reba Dew

Last Week's Cryptograms

- Many top cryptogram buffs got muddled -- also spellbound.
- Eager eagle has high title of top flagpole sitter.
- Broke and confused Christmas shopper began saying, "Merry Giffens" to clerks and customers alike.
- Word wire: "We were rewed."

De Guiringaud says in Nairobi

France may supply Somalia with arms

NAIROBI, Aug. 13 (R). — French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said today his country was considering supplying defensive arms to Somalia, which is locked in a bitter dispute with Ethiopia over possession of the Ogaden Desert.

He told a news conference that a Somali arms "shopping list" was being studied in Paris. But he stressed that only weapons of a defensive nature would be supplied, and even those only in small quantities.

It was up to French military specialists to decide what was defensive, he added.

The United States and Britain late last month both indicated willingness to supply defensive weapons to Somalia.

The United States said at that time it had agreed in principle to provide such arms in an effort to show that Somalia did not need to depend completely on the Soviet Union, which has intensified its arms cooperation with Ethiopia, for weapons.

Because of the Soviet move,

Somalia approached the United States and several other countries some months ago to try to diversify its arms purchases.

M. de Guiringaud arrived here on Thursday to begin an east African tour during which he will also visit Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania.

He said the situation in the Ogaden, where Ethiopian troops are fighting Somali guerrillas, dominated a 45-minute meeting yesterday with Kenyan Vice President Daniel Arap Moi.

Zaire's F.M. arrested, accused of treason over Shaba invasion

KINSHASA, Aug. 13 (Agencies). — Zaire's Foreign Minister, Mr. Nguzza Kari i-Bond, was today arrested on a charge of high treason, the Zaire news agency AZAP reported.

The agency said Mr. Nguzza's arrest was "in connection with the events in Shaba."

Zaire successfully defeated a rebellion earlier this year in its southern Shaba Province (formerly Katanga). The insurgents were said to be former Katangese gendarmes, who Zaire said were based in neighbouring Angola.

AZAP said President Mobutu Sese Seko had this morn-

ing signed a decree discharging Mr. Nguzza from his posts, including those of member of the Political Bureau and vice president of the Executive Council.

Mr. Nguzza's diplomatic career began in 1964 when he was appointed to his first overseas post as charge d'affaires at the Zaire Embassy in Brussels. In 1966 he was posted to the United Nations at New York as his country's representative.

He remained there five years, working mainly to achieve a better working relationship between African and Asian countries.

After a two-year stint as ambassador at the U.N. offices in Geneva, Mr. Nguzza was recalled to Zaire to become foreign minister. He led his country's negotiations over the recognition of mainland China, the normalisation of its relations with Arab countries, the strengthening of its non-alignment policy and its support of African liberation movements.

In 1974, President Mobutu appointed Mr. Nguzza Director of the Political Bureau of Zaire's ruling People's Revolutionary Movement. This post made him virtually the president's right-hand man.

China drums up world communist support against Albania's attacks

PEKING, Aug. 13 (AFP). — China is standing firm against recent accusations by Albania and is determined to keep its status as standard-bearer of the world Marxist-Leninist communist movement.

In the ideological debate with the Albanians, stemming from an editorial in the Albanian official Labour Party's newspaper Zeri-i-Popullit, the Chinese Communist Party has hoped to rally its allies around the world. Every day one or other of them responds with a stand in Peking's favour of varying degrees of strength.

Yesterday the official Chinese press published long excerpts from an article in the Japanese magazine Theory and Practice.

The article extensively defended former Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung's theory of the "Three Worlds", criticised as "anti-Leninist" by Albania. While never openly mentioning the Albanian Party of Labour, the author of the article implicitly condemned it as Trotskyite, "leftist" and even an "enemy".

This was the most virulent attack yet on the Albanian Communist Party's anti-Chinese stand and has deepened the rift between the two countries.

But Peking still refuses to directly confront an ally officially linked to China by an "indestructible friendship".

The Japanese magazine, quoted by the New China News Agency, said it was an "abuse" to condemn as "capitulation to the enemy" the Marxist-Leninist concept of "making use of the contradictions among imperialist countries to the advantage of the revolution." The article compared this attack to those Trotsky made on Lenin and said this proved that such abuse is hurled from the trenches of the enemy.

"Who is it that opposes Marxism-Leninism, the world proletarian revolution and proletarian internationalism? Who is it that makes apologies to imperialism and social imperialism and yields to them? The answer is obvious," the article continued. With these words its author threw back at the Albanian party its own accusations against the Chinese Communist Party.

While Zeri-i-Popullit repeated its July 7 attacks on Chinese foreign policy, Marxist-Leninist Communist Parties all over the world proved their allegiance to Peking in messages sent on the occasion of the Third Plenum of the 10th Communist Party Central Committee and the reinstatement of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

The official Chinese press also quoted numerous ideological articles defending China's views.

Chinese party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng recently received several Western Marxist-Leninist Communist Party leaders visiting Peking.

The messages from foreign Marxist-Leninist parties show that, though the "gang of four" affair caused a split in the international Marxist-Leninist movement, most members remained faithful to China.

Mr. Khatat, from Cairo, "smoked constantly and bombarded us with all sorts of strange orders," an Egyptian passenger said.

Early this morning, as refuelling of the Airbus began at Brindisi, the hijacker opened the plane's door then decided to step down for a look.

He left his boxes behind and a quick check by the crew revealed them contained nothing dangerous, the plane's Capt. Maurice Bony told reporters later.

"At that moment I ordered the crew to shut the door and we started the engines," Capt.

Egyptian hijacker captured

BRINDISI, Italy, Aug. 13 (R). — An Egyptian student who hijacked an Air France plane was captured here today when he stepped from the aircraft to check its refuelling and the crew slammed the door behind him.

The hijacker was seized as he tried to force his way back into the Airbus with an axe, police said.

The French Airbus, carrying 230 passengers and a crew of 13, was en route from Paris to Cairo yesterday when the student, Tarek Al Sajed Khatat, 19, seized control near Nice and demanded to be flown to the Libyan Jamahiriya.

He held several boxes which he said held dynamite but today they turned out to contain only biscuits, a police official said. The hijacker also brandished a fire axe.

Benghazi Airport refused the plane permission to land and it touched down at Brindisi last night as it was running out of fuel.

The crew described the hijacker as very nervous and mentally unstable.

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"At that moment I ordered the crew to shut the door and we started the engines," Capt.

Bony said.

After Benghazi refused the Airbus landing permission yesterday, Athens Airport also rejected the plane.

"We were greatly relieved

when Brindisi allowed us to land," the captain said.

After he had been taken to police headquarters for questioning, a passenger said Mr. Khatat "seemed to be mad" during the plane's Mediterranean odyssey in search of an airport.

He kept spraying his body with perfume and reciting the phrase "to be or not to be" from Shakespeare's Hamlet over the airline's public address system.

Mr. Khatat demanded one million French francs (£85,000) and a diplomatic passport for himself and said he was fighting for the Islamic people, the passenger added.

LAGOS, Aug. 13 (Agencies). — Libya's Col. Muammar Qadhafi and President Felix Malloum of Chad are expected to meet here next Tuesday to seek a permanent settlement of the long-running border dispute between their two countries, the semi-official New Nigerian newspaper announced today.

The meeting would be presided by Nigerian head of state Lt-Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the paper said.

The Nigerian leader made a special plea to African countries at the recent Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Libreville, Gabon, to end this inter-African conflict.

An OAU mediation committee decided yesterday in Libreville to set up a sub-committee to study all aspects of the dispute between the Libyan Jamahiriya and Chad over the 114,000 sq. kms. Aouzou Desert strip lying along their common border.

Chad has accused Libya of sending troops to occupy the desert strip since 1973 while Tripoli, which has rejected Chad's allegations, has maintained that the disputed territory, which could prove to have huge uranium deposits, is not part of Chad but of the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Chile's dreaded DINA replaced by another body

SANTIAGO, Aug. 13 (AFP). — The Chilean military government yesterday dissolved the National Intelligence Directorate to set up following the 1973 coup which overthrew the Allende government, and ordered the setting up of a National Information Headquarters for internal security.

A decree signed by head of state Gen. Augusto Pinochet said the dissolved organisation had accomplished its "delicate" national security functions.

According to opponents of the present Chilean government, in a June 1976 report, the dissolved directorate was a secret police answerable only to Gen. Pinochet and which recruited many of its members from the lower sections of society.

The report, addressed to Organisation of American States foreign ministers' meeting in Mexico, charged violation of legal provisions, arrests carried out to leave no trace, arbitrary detentions, "extra-judicial" questioning based on coercion and use of solitary confinement.

Last October a U.N. working group accused the Chilean government of using terror, torture and other "cruel, inhuman and degrading" treatment.

An official 1975 Chilean figure gave the total of political prisoners since 1973 as 4,183, but international organisations, like Amnesty International and the Red Cross, now put the figure since 1973 at nearly 8,000.

News Focus

M.E. war may occur if U.S. pressures Israel, Knesset members tells paper

TEL AVIV, Aug. 13 (AFP). — The only real risk of a Middle East war could result from too much pressure by the United States on Israel, a member of the country's parliament was quoted as saying yesterday.

Mr. Moshe Arens, Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and National Defence Committees, and also a specialist on aviation and on the region's problems, was quoted in an interview published here yesterday in the newspaper Haaretz.

He said that war would be a certainty if the Americans put pressure on Israel in the form of a total embargo on weapon sales, oil supplies or financial aid.

Mr. Arens dismissed fears that a failure of the Geneva peace conference would provoke renewed hostilities. The so-called tough position of Prime Minister Menachem Begin is not a very good reason for fearing war, Mr. Arens said.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has proved that he does not let himself get carried away with Arab "rhetoric", in contrast to former leader Gamal Abdel Nasser, Mr. Arens said.

Mr. Sadat minutely prepared for the October, 1973, war solely on the basis of strategic considerations, Mr. Arens said.

The analyst added that if President Nasser had had the same qualities as Mr. Sadat, it was possible that the situation in 1967 could have been very serious for Israel.

Mr. Arens said the Americans should know by now that Mr. Begin is not a man who would allow himself to be intimidated. The U.S. "knows that Israel is a military power superior to France or Britain, a power that it could count on at a time when the number of its allies was constantly diminishing," Mr. Arens said.

But, he added, the American backing of Israel must be reconciled with two other American imperatives, the need to avoid at any cost a new flare-up in the Middle East and to reinforce the U.S. position in the Arab World.

These needs were in contradiction with Israeli-American friendship, for the only way Washington could attract support is to apply pressure on Israel, Mr. Arens said.

The Arabs needed neither military, nor diplomatic, nor economic assistance from the United States, he added.

All the military specialists know at exactly what moment an American embargo would diminish Israel's military potential to the "alert point," Mr. Arens said. At the moment that point was reached war would inevitably break out, either because a major Arab leader would decide that the time was right, or because Israel would decide it had no other choice than to launch a "pre-emptive war."

After London talks with Vance Nyerere supports U.S., U.K. Rhodesia proposals

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AFP). — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said here today he would support the Anglo-American proposals on Rhodesia if they helped him get "Rhodesian Premier Ian) Smith out of the way" and obtain "an elected government structure" in Rhodesia.

Mr. Nyerere was speaking to reporters after talks here with United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The Tanzanian leader was stopping over in Britain after visits to the U.S., Canada and the Caribbean, and Mr. Vance was on his way home after his Middle East tour.

"I am training guerrillas," Mr. Nyerere said. "We have got to force this man Smith out," he added.

Referring to his talks in Washington with President Jimmy Carter, Mr. Nyerere said: "The Americans are moving with great urgency. They are very serious and I am very pleased about their seriousness."

Mr. Vance presented the Anglo-American plan in the hope that President Nyerere and his colleagues in the Frontline states — Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana — would use their influence to get it accepted by Rhodesia's militant nationalist Patriotic front.

Mr. Nyerere termed a "ridiculous lie" rumors that he had meant to snub Prime Minister James Callaghan by refusing to lunch with him to-

day at the prime minister's official country residence at Chequers.

"Jimmy (Callaghan) is my personal friend," he said.

He indicated however that he had expected Mr. Callaghan to visit him at his Hamrow Airport Hotel, some 40 kms. from Chequers, pointing out that he had gone thousands of miles to Washington to talk about Rhodesia.

This afternoon it was announced that Foreign Secretary David Owen would be going to the hotel to talk with Mr. Nyerere.

Meanwhile, South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha, who had talks here yesterday with Mr. Nyerere, told reporters before leaving Britain today for Frankfurt that he hoped for a peaceful outcome to the Rhodesian problem, adding that he preferred an "internal solution."

Rhodesian government sources said Salisbury today that unless the talks in London yesterday between Britain, the United States and South Africa resulted in "dramatic changes" to the British proposals submitted last month by British government envoy John Graham, they would remain "unacceptable."

Mr. Smith is asserting, during the current general election campaign, that the British proposals were "totally outside the parameters" of his initial agreement reached with Dr. Owen in their talks in Cape Town earlier this year.

Divided Berlin marks 16 years since the building of the wall

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AFP). — The 16th anniversary of the building of the Berlin wall was marked in strikingly different ways today on either side of this divided city.

Although there were no workers' militia parades in the East, such as those that marked the gala 15th anniversary celebration last year, official East German press reports hailed the construction as a "border safeguard."

In West Berlin, Acting Mayor Dietrich Stobbe laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Victims of Stalinism, terming the wall "a horribly concrete fact."

In a brief speech, he nevertheless came out in favour of a "circumspect approach to the realities," warning against any attempt to upset the balance of force between the East and West which he called the mainstay of peace.

According to statistics available in the West, 70 persons have been killed trying to cross the wall since Eastern-block forces began erecting it on Aug. 13, 1961, while another 105 have been wounded by gunshots and more than 3,000 arrested.

Virtually escape-proof now, the 165 kms. long barrier is made up of 251 watch towers, 135 fortified bunkers, 260 guard-dog runs, plus trenches and underground tunnels totaling over 100 kms.

An East German defector said in West Berlin on Thursday that a new type of booby-trap mine, designed to riddle would-be escapees from East Germany with thousands of steel fragments, is being installed in large numbers at points along the frontier.

The defector, a non-commis-

sioned officer in the East German army, said the new trap known as "New Barrier 501" mines, were fixed to metal fence-posts along the frontier and were exploded either mechanically or electrically if an escapee touched a trap once.

The mines are fitted with safety devices that enable border guards to replace mines that have been exploded, the defector said. He was speaking at a press conference organised by the Aug. 13 Association, which commemorates the raising of the Berlin wall.

The defector said the new mines were especially deadly and that a 17-year-old boy who set one off while trying to flee from East Germany was found seriously wounded, his body riddled by fragments.

The new mines are similar in the effect to the previous system of mines buried along the frontier which top out of the ground and spew out metal projectiles when a trip wire is touched. The "New Barrier 501" mines are above ground, some of them at a height of 2.5 metres, the defector said.

The defector said East German frontier guards had orders to open fire on escapees if they failed to heed challenges and a warning shot. He said he did not know of the existence of another reported order issued by East German authorities which, according to reports, instructed guards to open fire only after they had exhausted all other methods of halting escapes.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Battalion said trained to invade Thailand

* BANGKOK, Aug. 13 (AFP). — A high-ranking Thai military officer said today that a Thai-speaking mixed battalion of Vietnamese, Laotians and Thais is being trained in Laos. The officer, Col. Thanit Vasanaputi, told the press that 300 former students who fled Thailand after the Oct. 6 coup are believed to have joined this battalion, whose members re-enter Thailand to carry out subversive action. Col. Thanit is a member of the General Staff of the Second Military Region, Nakhon Phanom, a known infiltration corridor used by Laotian forces. He said that many "refugees" are in fact deliberately sent to Thailand. Bangkok police said today that about 100 Khmer Rouge troops armed with anti-aircraft guns have taken up positions along the Thai-Cambodian frontier north of the Thai Aranyaprathet border post. Thai re-inforcements have been sent to the area some 330 kms. from here. Police sources suggested the Khmer Rouge might be planning raids on six hamlets echoing those on the nearby village of Pan Parai, where a Khmer company slaughtered 28 women and children in February.

East, West Germans meet in Bonn

* BONN, Aug. 13 (R). — East and West German government representatives began preliminary talks here yesterday aimed at framing an agenda for negotiations on improving relations and strengthening contacts with each other. State Secretary Hans-Joerg Wischnewski went into yesterday's meeting with Dr. Michael Kohl, East German mission chief in Bonn, with a list of 80 points on which West Germany would like to see improvements. They include a new motor highway through East German territory from divided Berlin to Hamburg and an improved electric power supply for West Berlin. This is the first major attempt at a new comprehensive agreement since the "good neighbour" treaty acknowledging the existence of two separate states was signed five years ago in the framework of wider East-West détente. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has suggested a letter to East German leader Erich Honecker that formal negotiations be started this autumn.

Israelis kill guerrilla near Halhul

* TEL AVIV, Aug. 13 (R). — Israeli security forces last night shot dead an Arab guerrilla in the Hebron region, a military spokesman announced here today. He said an Israeli army patrol encountered the man, armed with handgrenades and a Kalashnikov assault rifle in the hills near Halhul village in the occupied West Bank. He was killed after a chase, and identified as a man "long wanted" by the Israeli security forces for guerrilla activity in the region. Known by his nickname "Wafa", his real name was Mr. Ismail Hassan Salem Hamed, the spokesman said.

U.N. report calls for S. African embargo

* GENEVA, Aug. 13 (R). — A United Nations report yesterday called for a mandatory embargo on arms supplies to South Africa, and warned that the republic might well become a nuclear weapons power. The report, prepared for a meeting next week of a human rights group, said the proposed arms embargo and complete severance of economic links by all states were the minimum pressures needed to end apartheid (racial segregation) in South Africa. The 84-page document, drafted by Mr. Ahmad M. Khalifa of Egypt, reviewed the effect of political, military, economic and other aid given mainly by Western industrialised states to South Africa and Rhodesia.



ARAB CUP RACING FESTIVAL



On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee, the Royal Racing Club presents a racing festival of camel and horsemanship and racing.

A number of horses from other Arab countries will also participate.

A SPECIAL RACE WILL TAKE PLACE FOR THE ARAB CUP

Prize: A golden cup offered by His Majesty King Hussein and JD 5,000.

The festival takes place at the club's race course on Sunday, Aug. 14 at 3.30 p.m.

Note: Attendants should be present half an hour before gates open.